

NOW ON SALE
THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR CHINA, JAPAN, &c.
FOR 1890.
With which is incorporated "THE CHINA
DIRECTORY".

This Work, the ONLY one of the kind in China
or Japan, is now in the

EIGHTH YEAR
in its existence, and is NOW READY FOR SALE.
It has been compiled from the MOST AUTHEN-
TIC SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to
render it THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, both as a
Dictionary and a Work of Reference on Com-
mercial Matters.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily
Press Office, where it is published, or to the
following Agents:

MACAO. — Messrs. A. A. de Mello & Co.
KUTAWA. — Messrs. Campbell & Co.
AMO. — Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FORMOSA. — Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FIJI. — Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
MELBOURNE. — Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
SHANGHAI. — Messrs. Hall & Holt.
SHANGHAI. — Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
Daily Press Office, 13th January, 1890.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.
By Appointment to His Excellency the Go-
VERNOR and His Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH, —
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS.

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS.
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMAN,
AND
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED.
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of
Orders it is particularly requested that all
business communications be addressed to the
Firm of A. S. WATSON and Co. or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [31]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Communications on Editorial matters should be
addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The
Manager," and not to individuals by name.

All letters for publication should be written on one
side of the paper only.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name
and address with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good
faith.

Advertisements which are not ordered for a fixed
period will be continued until countermanded.

MARRIAGE.
At St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. C. G. Booth,
JOHN STEWART NAKER, fourth son of John Clinton
Nakar, and wife of John Nakar, son of John Nakar,
and AMELIA SAMPSON, youngest daughter of A. L. Samp-
son, Barber-Master's Department, Hongkong. [279]

DEATH.

On the 24th August, at No. 3, Blue Buildings,
Plymouth, COLONEL ALFRED COLETON ALLENDE, son
of Alice and Carl Alende, aged 5 months 5 days. [379]

The Daily Press,
HONGKONG, AUGUST 25TH, 1890.

From the accounts given in the Barbadian
papers of the late Governor of that Colony, it
is to be regretted that he was not allowed
to again succeed Sir JOHN PEPPE HENNESSY, and
was made Governor of Hongkong. Major
Sir GEORGE STRAHAN succeeded Sir JOHN at
Barbados, and managed very skilfully, to
pour oil upon the troubled waters there. On
his appointment to the Governorship of Tas-
manian, general regret was felt in the Wind-
ward Islands, and he appears to have won the
affection and esteem of all sections of the
community by the exercise of tact, judgment,
and ability, as well as by a straightforward
policy and evident desire to act for the good
of the colony. On leaving Barbados he was
presented with addresses by both branches of
the Legislature, the representative societies
of the commercial and agricultural interests,
and other public bodies, all expressive of esteem
for his character and regret at his de-
parture. The West Indian, in its valedictory
remark on Sir GEORGE STRAHAN, says:—
"Something more has been done during Major
STRAHAN's administration than the main-
tenance of authority and order, and the resto-
ration of quiet and confidence, important as this
work was to give a basis for measures for the
reform and improvement of the public institu-
tions. Amongst these, two have been passed
the want of which has long been felt, one for
the establishment of a general system of public
education, and the other for the amendment
of the laws relating to poor relief. The
passing of these two measures, especially the
latter, is enough to justify the claim of
Major STRAHAN's administration to be
remembered as one of the most successful in
the annals of Barbados. But in addition to
this we may observe Major STRAHAN took
a personal interest in the progress of education.
Not so was the influence of the Governor's
presence and encouragement felt only in the school, but also in other places
where, if they were not more welcome, they
were not less beneficial—in visits to the gaols
and asylums, and in the supervision of the
public departments." This is pleasant read-
ing, and is calculated to make Hongkong
residents anxious of the Tasmanian. Sir
GEORGE STRAHAN was clearly not one of the
do-nothing style of Governors; neither was
he of the restless, interfering, crotchety type
of whom we have such a notable example in
His Excellency Sir JOHN HENNESSY. It
is well to have active Governors, eager to rectify
abuses and expand the revenue, but they
bring no discretion to the work, and tread
upon the corns of all with whom they come
into contact, their power for good necessarily
becomes at once restricted and ultimately
almost disappears. Owing partly to Sir JOHN
HENNESSY's lamentable want of tact, partly to
his disregard of public opinion, and partly to
the indulgence of his bad and foible
the expense of the European residents, things
have been getting more and more awry with
every year of his administration, and a state
of general uneasiness and distrust prevails in
the minds of the colonists as to what may be
the next unpleasant surprise he may spring
upon them. It is to be hoped that the
Colonial Office will, when translating His
Excellency, take care to appoint as his suc-
cessor a man like Sir GEORGE STRAHAN,
capable of producing harmony out of discord,
and of making the wheels of the Govern-
mental machine revolve with more facility.

A telegram in the *Straits Times*, dated Tom-
boy, August 17, says:—The latest news from
General Roberts is good.

His Imperial Russian Majesty's steamer *Rus-
sia*, Captain Balk, from Cronstadt, via Port Said,
anchored in the roads at Singapore on the
13th instant, en route to Vladivostok, with
General Kruzevsky, 900 men, 650 officers,
and 1500 horses. The 13th, the Russian
cavalerie Africa, Captain Alleson, from Cronstadt
with date to the 13th June, arrived en route to
Nagasaki. The *Straits Times* says the Africa is
a vessel of 2,800 tons, 300 men, and 15 guns.

The Sydney Evening News of the 3rd instant
says:—The excellent manner in which the cargo
of tea is being landed from the steamship *Man-
sfield* elicits the warm approval of merchants,
and Captain Ellis and his officers are to be con-
gratulated on the manner in which the tea was
affected under their superintendence. She
brought nearly 2,900 tons. The *Manasfield* leaves
on August 17th for Hongkong, sailing at Cook-
town, to convey *Clarendon's* *Circus* to Somersby.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily
Press Office, where it is published, or to the
following Agents:

MACAO. — Messrs. A. A. de Mello & Co.
KUTAWA. — Messrs. Campbell & Co.
AMO. — Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FORMOSA. — Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FIJI. — Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
MELBOURNE. — Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
SHANGHAI. — Messrs. Hall & Holt.
SHANGHAI. — Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

Daily Press Office, 13th January, 1890.

TEA STRAEMERS.

Through the courtesy of Captain Gilland, of
the *Glazot*, the first tea steamer that arrived
here this season from Hankow, we have the
particulars of her trip. That she has been
worked very smartly may be judged by the fact
that she has made the trip from Hankow to
London, and back to Hongkong in ninety-four
days. She has been here ever since.

Left Hankow at 2.47 a.m. on the 22nd May
and arrived at Woosung at 5.40 p.m. on the 23rd.
Got underway and passed the Woosung Red
Eyes at 9.30 p.m. the same day. At 9.25 p.m.
on the 30th took a Singapore pilot on board,
and at 9.35 made fast to the wharf, making
the passage in seven days and five minutes from
Woosung. Left Singapore again at 6 a.m.
on the 2nd June, and arrived at Suez at 5.30 a.m.
on the 14th, having been away from Singapore
one hundred and eighteen days. Worked
one thousand and eight miles on the
Suez Canal, and then made the passage
to the Mediterranean. Left Suez at 6 a.m.
on the 15th June, and arrived at Malta at 6.27 a.m.
on the 20th, and left at 3 a.m. on the 29th.
Passed Malta at 6.27 a.m. and Lisbon at 10.30 a.m.
on the 25th, and arrived at the Azores at 10.30 a.m.
on the 26th. Then took a Madeira pilot on board
at 9.30 a.m. and were detained there until 9.50
a.m. the following day, owing to the grounding
of the steamer *City of Venice* as she was leaving
the Bitter Lakes. Arrived at Port Said at 10.30
p.m. on the 29th, and left at 3 a.m. on the 29th.
Arrived at Malta at 6.27 a.m. and Lisbon at 10.30 a.m.
on the 25th, and arrived at the Azores at 10.30 a.m.
on the 26th. Then took a Madeira pilot on board
at 9.30 a.m. and were detained there until 9.50
a.m. the following day, owing to the grounding
of the steamer *City of Venice* as she was leaving
the Bitter Lakes. Arrived at Port Said at 10.30 a.m.
on the 29th, and left at 3 a.m. on the 29th.
Arrived at Malta at 6.27 a.m. and Lisbon at 10.30 a.m.
on the 25th, and arrived at the Azores at 10.30 a.m.
on the 26th. Then took a Madeira pilot on board
at 9.30 a.m. and were detained there until 9.50
a.m. the following day, owing to the grounding
of the steamer *City of Venice* as she was leaving
the Bitter Lakes. Arrived at Port Said at 10.30 a.m.
on the 29th, and left at 3 a.m. on the 29th.
Arrived at Malta at 6.27 a.m. and Lisbon at 10.30 a.m.
on the 25th, and arrived at the Azores at 10.30 a.m.
on the 26th. Then took a Madeira pilot on board
at 9.30 a.m. and were detained there until 9.50
a.m. the following day, owing to the grounding
of the steamer *City of Venice* as she was leaving
the Bitter Lakes. Arrived at Port Said at 10.30 a.m.
on the 29th, and left at 3 a.m. on the 29th.
Arrived at Malta at 6.27 a.m. and Lisbon at 10.30 a.m.
on the 25th, and arrived at the Azores at 10.30 a.m.
on the 26th. Then took a Madeira pilot on board
at 9.30 a.m. and were detained there until 9.50
a.m. the following day, owing to the grounding
of the steamer *City of Venice* as she was leaving
the Bitter Lakes. Arrived at Port Said at 10.30 a.m.
on the 29th, and left at 3 a.m. on the 29th.
Arrived at Malta at 6.27 a.m. and Lisbon at 10.30 a.m.
on the 25th, and arrived at the Azores at 10.30 a.m.
on the 26th. Then took a Madeira pilot on board
at 9.30 a.m. and were detained there until 9.50
a.m. the following day, owing to the grounding
of the steamer *City of Venice* as she was leaving
the Bitter Lakes. Arrived at Port Said at 10.30 a.m.
on the 29th, and left at 3 a.m. on the 29th.
Arrived at Malta at 6.27 a.m. and Lisbon at 10.30 a.m.
on the 25th, and arrived at the Azores at 10.30 a.m.
on the 26th. Then took a Madeira pilot on board
at 9.30 a.m. and were detained there until 9.50
a.m. the following day, owing to the grounding
of the steamer *City of Venice* as she was leaving
the Bitter Lakes. Arrived at Port Said at 10.30 a.m.
on the 29th, and left at 3 a.m. on the 29th.
Arrived at Malta at 6.27 a.m. and Lisbon at 10.30 a.m.
on the 25th, and arrived at the Azores at 10.30 a.m.
on the 26th. Then took a Madeira pilot on board
at 9.30 a.m. and were detained there until 9.50
a.m. the following day, owing to the grounding
of the steamer *City of Venice* as she was leaving
the Bitter Lakes. Arrived at Port Said at 10.30 a.m.
on the 29th, and left at 3 a.m. on the 29th.
Arrived at Malta at 6.27 a.m. and Lisbon at 10.30 a.m.
on the 25th, and arrived at the Azores at 10.30 a.m.
on the 26th. Then took a Madeira pilot on board
at 9.30 a.m. and were detained there until 9.50
a.m. the following day, owing to the grounding
of the steamer *City of Venice* as she was leaving
the Bitter Lakes. Arrived at Port Said at 10.30 a.m.
on the 29th, and left at 3 a.m. on the 29th.
Arrived at Malta at 6.27 a.m. and Lisbon at 10.30 a.m.
on the 25th, and arrived at the Azores at 10.30 a.m.
on the 26th. Then took a Madeira pilot on board
at 9.30 a.m. and were detained there until 9.50
a.m. the following day, owing to the grounding
of the steamer *City of Venice* as she was leaving
the Bitter Lakes. Arrived at Port Said at 10.30 a.m.
on the 29th, and left at 3 a.m. on the 29th.
Arrived at Malta at 6.27 a.m. and Lisbon at 10.30 a.m.
on the 25th, and arrived at the Azores at 10.30 a.m.
on the 26th. Then took a Madeira pilot on board
at 9.30 a.m. and were detained there until 9.50
a.m. the following day, owing to the grounding
of the steamer *City of Venice* as she was leaving
the Bitter Lakes. Arrived at Port Said at 10.30 a.m.
on the 29th, and left at 3 a.m. on the 29th.
Arrived at Malta at 6.27 a.m. and Lisbon at 10.30 a.m.
on the 25th, and arrived at the Azores at 10.30 a.m.
on the 26th. Then took a Madeira pilot on board
at 9.30 a.m. and were detained there until 9.50
a.m. the following day, owing to the grounding
of the steamer *City of Venice* as she was leaving
the Bitter Lakes. Arrived at Port Said at 10.30 a.m.
on the 29th, and left at 3 a.m. on the 29th.
Arrived at Malta at 6.27 a.m. and Lisbon at 10.30 a.m.
on the 25th, and arrived at the Azores at 10.30 a.m.
on the 26th. Then took a Madeira pilot on board
at 9.30 a.m. and were detained there until 9.50
a.m. the following day, owing to the grounding
of the steamer *City of Venice* as she was leaving
the Bitter Lakes. Arrived at Port Said at 10.30 a.m.
on the 29th, and left at 3 a.m. on the 29th.
Arrived at Malta at 6.27 a.m. and Lisbon at 10.30 a.m.
on the 25th, and arrived at the Azores at 10.30 a.m.
on the 26th. Then took a Madeira pilot on board
at 9.30 a.m. and were detained there until 9.50
a.m. the following day, owing to the grounding
of the steamer *City of Venice* as she was leaving
the Bitter Lakes. Arrived at Port Said at 10.30 a.m.
on the 29th, and left at 3 a.m. on the 29th.
Arrived at Malta at 6.27 a.m. and Lisbon at 10.30 a.m.
on the 25th, and arrived at the Azores at 10.30 a.m.
on the 26th. Then took a Madeira pilot on board
at 9.30 a.m. and were detained there until 9.50
a.m. the following day, owing to the grounding
of the steamer *City of Venice* as she was leaving
the Bitter Lakes. Arrived at Port Said at 10.30 a.m.
on the 29th, and left at 3 a.m. on the 29th.
Arrived at Malta at 6.27 a.m. and Lisbon at 10.30 a.m.
on the 25th, and arrived at the Azores at 10.30 a.m.
on the 26th. Then took a Madeira pilot on board
at 9.30 a.m. and were detained there until 9.50
a.m. the following day, owing to the grounding
of the steamer *City of Venice* as she was leaving
the Bitter Lakes. Arrived at Port Said at 10.30 a.m.
on the 29th, and left at 3 a.m. on the 29th.
Arrived at Malta at 6.27 a.m. and Lisbon at 10.30 a.m.
on the 25th, and arrived at the Azores at 10.30 a.m.
on the 26th. Then took a Madeira pilot on board
at 9.30 a.m. and were detained there until 9.50
a.m. the following day, owing to the grounding
of the steamer *City of Venice* as she was leaving
the Bitter Lakes. Arrived at Port Said at 10.30 a.m.
on the 29th, and left at 3 a.m. on the 29th.
Arrived at Malta at 6.27 a.m. and Lisbon at 10.30 a.m.
on the 25th, and arrived at the Azores at 10.30 a.m.
on the 26th. Then took a Madeira pilot on board
at 9.30 a.m. and were detained there until 9.50
a.m. the following day, owing to the grounding
of the steamer *City of Venice* as she was leaving
the Bitter Lakes. Arrived at Port Said at 10.30 a.m.
on the 29th, and left at 3 a.m. on the 29th.
Arrived at Malta at 6.27 a.m. and Lisbon at 10.30 a.m.
on the 25th, and arrived at the Azores at 10.30 a.m.
on the 26th. Then took a Madeira pilot on board
at 9.30 a.m. and were detained there until 9.50
a.m. the following day, owing to the grounding
of the steamer *City of Venice* as she was leaving
the Bitter Lakes. Arrived at Port Said at 10.30 a.m.
on the 29th, and left at 3 a.m. on the 29th.
Arrived at Malta at 6.27 a.m. and Lisbon at 10.30 a.m.
on the 25th, and arrived at the Azores at 10.30 a.m.
on the 26th. Then took a Madeira pilot on board
at 9.30 a.m. and were detained there until 9.50
a.m. the following day, owing to the grounding
of the steamer *City of Venice* as she was leaving
the Bitter Lakes. Arrived at Port Said at 10.30 a.m.
on the 29th, and left at 3 a.m. on the 29th.
Arrived at Malta at 6.27 a.m. and Lisbon at 10.30 a.m.
on the 25th, and arrived at the Azores at 10.30 a.m.
on the 26th. Then took a Madeira pilot on board
at 9.30 a.m. and were detained there until 9.50
a.m. the following day, owing to the grounding
of the steamer *City of Venice* as she was leaving
the Bitter Lakes. Arrived at Port Said at 10.30 a.m.
on the 29th, and left at 3 a.m. on the 29th.
Arrived at Malta at 6.27 a.m. and Lisbon at 10.30 a.m.
on the 25th, and arrived at the Azores at 10.30 a.m.
on the 26th. Then took a Madeira pilot on board
at 9.30 a.m. and were detained there until 9.50
a.m. the following day, owing to the grounding
of the steamer *City of Venice* as she was leaving
the Bitter Lakes. Arrived at Port Said at 10.30 a.m.
on the 29th, and left at 3 a.m. on the 29th.
Arrived at Malta at 6.27 a.m. and Lisbon at 10.30 a.m.
on the 25th, and arrived at the Azores at 10.30 a.m.
on the 26th. Then took a Madeira pilot on board
at 9.30 a.m. and were detained there until 9.50
a.m. the following day, owing to the grounding
of the steamer *City of Venice* as she was leaving
the Bitter Lakes. Arrived at Port Said at 10.30 a.m.
on the 29th, and left at 3 a.m. on the 29th.
Arrived at Malta at 6.27 a.m. and Lisbon at 10.30 a.m.
on the 25th, and arrived at the Azores at 10.30 a.m.
on the 26th. Then took a Madeira pilot on board
at 9.30 a.m. and were detained there until 9.50
a.m. the following day, owing to the grounding
of the steamer *City of Venice* as she was leaving
the Bitter Lakes. Arrived at Port Said at 10.30 a.m.
on the 29th, and left at 3 a.m. on the 29th.
Arrived at Malta at 6.27 a.m. and Lisbon at 10.30 a.m.
on the 25th, and arrived at the Azores at 10.30 a.m.
on the 26th. Then took a Madeira pilot on board
at 9.30 a.m. and were detained there until 9.50
a.m. the following day, owing to the grounding
of the steamer *City of Venice* as she was leaving
the Bitter

unaware of his arrival at Beechworth until he was safely lodged in the goal. Kelly averred that Greer did not shoot Sheriff.

FRUITFUL TRAGEDY AT THE OPERA HOUSE, MELBOURNE, JULY 26TH.

There has hardly been a quiet evening since the evening on which French Liseau, in a visit to a bullet fired by Robert Booth in the Theatre, in the city of Washington, when no audience in a place of entertainment was so thoroughly moved and a city agitated as were the people who were present in the Opera House on Saturday night and the citizens who were in the vicinity, when John James McGregor Greer shot his wife Anna Greer and himself. Soudry, who was sitting with them, and their two sons, did not intercede. It is almost impossible to depict the intense excitement which the incident caused throughout the city, the concourse bursting upon the populace with almost electrifying suddenness.

The work which was being performed when the occurrence amazed the audience was Meyer "Gli Uccelli" (The Humming-birds). It had been announced as being the third in a series of three open during the season, and there was a considerable assemblage within the building, including us. The lower portion of the theatre, the stalls and pit, were well packed-out; the dress circle contained upwards of four hundred people, the majority of whom were ladies, and the upper gallery were moderately well filled. Before the commencement of the piece Greer and his wife entered the dress circle, and took seats to the right, almost at the angle of the rows and on the third of the third division. They visited the same division with some friends, and sat further to the right, near the bar appropriated to the use of the members of the Melbourne Club. Nothing transpired to attract special attention towards either of the three, and no one was rendered without any display of agitation, which would furnish the slightest warning of the terrible incident which followed. Shortly before the termination of the act, Mrs. Greer, who was, however, suffering from great prostration of mind, left his seat, and after walking very excitedly behind the seats proceeded to the bar beyond the vestibule. He there had a drink, and, returning to the theatre, but in the meantime Soudry joined Mrs. Greer and entered into conversation with her. When the husband saw the change which had taken place in his absence he became slightly agitated, and although his mirthlessness and restlessness seemed to indicate that he was not enjoying tranquillity of mind, his action did not lead anyone to notice him to any other conclusion than that he was not quite sober. The outburst descended on the fourth act about a quarter past ten o'clock. Greer was seen to go to the opposite side of the proscenium to that upon which his wife and Soudry had sat, and to stand and scan them closely. Almost immediately afterwards he returned to the direction of his seat, but when near the narrow passage which leads through the right of the building to the box and gallery stood behind them, drew a revolving pistol from his coat pocket and fired, first at Soudry, who had slightly turned, and was almost facing him, and then at his wife. The entire assemblage seemed to rise simultaneously. Soudry depicted the trepidation of the female, and shuns the consternation of the men, for, with the exception of a few few, none seemed to notice the onset of the sudden outbreak. The occupant of the pit, stalls, upper circle, and gallery were of course, by their positions, unable to discover what had occurred. Those who had been clambered on the seats and stages in the tumult, and those who had been drawn into the scenes with the object of obtaining a view of the cause of the commotion. The stage was rushed by a large number, and those behind the scenes pushed forward to share in the general excitement. The scene in the circle was exceedingly animated, for there the greater drama was fast. The first shot awakened a sense of insecurity, and as it was thought that a bullet had come from the audience, in random there was a unanimous resolution of expeditions to ensure safety. The door leading to the stage was quickly sought, and escaped through the open door. The audience was flushed and the seats filled with people of mind, obtained refuge under the seats and those who waited were looked after by their more numerous companions. Those gentle- men who were near the scene, when they became aware of his death-dealing bullet, despatched him, but before he was despatched, he uttered the contents of another chamber of the revolver in the air, and a fourth into his right ear. He staggered and fell, and was then shot on the floor near his chair. His victims were both severely hurt, the woman shot through the left arm, and the man in the right shoulder. They were attended to as soon as the first bullet had passed away. The place where they sat was despatched with blood, and they were lying helpless upon the bench. The crushing of the people, who had returned to the place after the firing had ceased, caused renewed commotion, and it was with great difficulty that the injured ones could be brought away. Great efforts were made to save him, and as Soudry, the carrier past him, he shoupled him, and before he was despatched, he uttered the words "I am the man who shot him." Mrs. Greer and her son, who had been in the vestibule, and as several medical practitioners were present, they received ample attention from Drs. Charles Ryan, Dr. Bird, Shirling, and others. Mr. Thomas Bolan, Mr. Joseph Soudry, and others of the audience co-operated with the inquesting examination of the injuries of each. The excitement caused by these high-tensioned scenes in the lower portion of the theatre were unable to obtain their answers to their inquiries which they sought. At the time the intelligence was made known in the street, and soon the entire thoroughfare was thronged by thousands who were informed indirectly of the occurrence, but who had caught the contagion of agitation which reigned within the approach. The theatre was crowded, the Tattersall's Club, Royal Exchange, and the bar and billiard rooms were entered by the public, and the injured persons were sent to the Melbourne Hospital. After a long interval, the performance of the opera was continued and concluded, but under circumstances the reverse of favourable.

With regard to the motives for the crime, there can be no doubt but that Greer was impelled by jealousy, sought to take the life of his wife, Soudry because of an intimacy which, it is said, he believed had arisen between them. He is said to be dark by occupation, and Soudry is a communist. From the French Republic charged with the representation of that nation at the forthcoming International Exhibition, Greer and his wife and Soudry are now in Melbourne on the 18th inst. from England by the steamer "Glorious." The former is a well-built man, of commanding appearance, and, as described by those who have known him since his arrival, is of exceeding personally dexterous and most temperate in his manner. His wife, though not what would be called a beauty, nevertheless possesses attractions sufficient to justify her being described as good looking, and her natural expression of her face and figure is engaging. She is French parentage, but was born in England and was married to Greer three years ago at Bristol. A male infant seventeen months old, but the only issue of the union, was brought into the colony. Greer is twenty-one years of age, and is the son of a Presbyterian elder, now residing at Amble, Huddersfield, County of York. He was born at Springfield, about five or six miles from Huddersfield, and is one of a family which has long been settled in that portion of Ireland. He is a nephew of Mr. Samuel Greer, who has several times stood as a candidate for election to the House of Commons for the County of Derry, and who has, it is understood, been appointed Recorder of that city. For many years Greer has been a responsible position in the Ulster Bank at Cork, but the inadequacy of the remuneration attached to the office, and the remote chances of promotion, caused him to seek his fortune in Australia. He came to this colony highly recommended by his employer, and, with his services, has been manager of the Ulster Bank at Portlaoise, in the Western district. (1) Soudry nothing but is known, excepting that he is the Philadelphia and Sydney exhibitions he acted as agent for a number of French exhibitors, and that since then, has personal influence with a member of the French Chamber, received an official appointment to represent the French nation at the Melbourne Exhibition.

At the hospital the patients continue to be carefully attended to, and Mr. Greer and Soudry did not undergo any very noticeable change throughout the day. Greer, however, became worse, and in the evening inflammatory symptoms manifested themselves. At a late hour last night the two were again visited. There was not any alteration in the state of Soudry or Mr. Greer, who had slept soundly. Greer, however,

ever, was much worse. The temperature of his body midday was 103°4 deg. He had become unconscious, and was fast sinking. His chances of recovery were regarded as being quite hopeless.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE, June 21st.

In the Assembly, the Minister of Education said he would obtain a report from the Government Resident in the Northern Territory as to the probable quantity of gold exported, and the cost of collecting the export duty. Mr. Ross, member for Port Lincoln, The Treasurer and the Government could not afford to be so optimistic in the present state of the finances. On the motion of Mr. Colton, the question was carried.

JULY 25TH.

In the Assembly, the Government stated, in reply to a question, that a police trooper had reported to the chief warden in the Northern Territory that he had seen the 4000 nuggets, which were to be sent to the Mint. During the discussion which followed, the Government was urged to obtain the most explicit information possible, to prevent reckless speculation. The Minister of Education promised to do so. Mr. Bray's Chinese Immigration Bill passed the second reading without a division. It was supported by Ministers, who had intended to enter with the other colonies before doing anything, but in view of a probable rush to the Northern Territory decided that the immediate measure was necessary.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 24th August.

Sales of New Pains given at \$8324 to \$625, and of Remains at \$3014. Of Mala sales at \$770, with allowances to twenty-four cutters. The stock given yesterday was exclusive of the importation for Kain.

EXCHANGE.

IN LONDON—Bank, on demand.....\$39
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight.....\$39
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight.....\$39
Credits, at 4 months sight.....\$39 to 30% Documentary Bills, at 3 months.....\$39

ON BOMBAY—Bank, on demand.....\$221

ON CALCUTTA—Bank, on demand.....2221

Bank, sight.....724
Private, 30 days sight.....73

SHARKS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—50 per cent. premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$1400 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$1400 per share.

North China Insurance Co.—1075 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tis. 720 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$300 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tis. 138 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$50 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$2373 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's

EXTRACTS.

THE MODEL OF A MULIER MAIDEN.
I know the parts of difference 'twixt undergarze and
I can detect with magic touch the blemis from other
days;

I can write a charming essay on Joseph Cook's theo-

ries, all about the proplasm and all about biology;

Can discuss in high-flown phrase of all affairs terri-

ble, and open a China plaque 'most anything but a

china;

I am quite an authority on matters astronomical;

I can talk with great interest on the cracking point of

pottery;

But then, as to the cooking stove, my knowledge is

quite totted out, in fact, with onlying that's next or

scientific;

Keep well read up Bizarro's health and his ma-

genty's position;

Know how to dress pretty fancy for high-brow and antique

rases;

Know how to save a shillin and make books on the

most in all things plastic, chincord and mineral,

I am the very model of a modera maid in general

—American paper.

MILK FOR FOWLS.

A correspondent of the American Poultry Yard gives the following bit of experience: "A neighbour of whose, whose hens, to our exasperation, kept laying on when eggs were forty-five cents per dozen, while ours persistently laid off during the same season, on being questioned revealed the fact that his hens had a painful of skinned, perhaps clabbered, milk each day, and another drink. On comparing notes we found that our management of our fowls was almost exactly alike, with this single difference—a difference that put many a dollar to the credit side of his ledger, while our own was left blank during the same period; and that this had been going on for years, with the result always is needed for fowls, it would be well, say once a week or oftener, to give the milk in form of curd, by heating it until the whey separates from the solid portions. This is very nutritious, and its constituents so nearly resemble the white of the egg that egg formation must naturally follow its use. Let no one hesitate to take from his waste milk whatever his hens will use, assured that they will yield five times over the returns that swine or any other stock would give for the same amount."

VISCOUNT SHERBROOKES LATEST BICYCLE.

The English Mechanic, speaking of a new design of bicycle called the "Facile," says that Viscount Sherbrook was so pleased with the machine he tried some weeks ago that he has had one made for his own use. The great advantage of the "Facile," which is made by Messrs. Ellis and Co., of Hart-street, London, W.C., will be apparent at a glance, for a man of average size can ride a 35-in. wheel, and have his feet within touching distance of the ground. For this reason the "Facile" will become an important rival to the modern tricycles, which not only have the disadvantage of running on three (or at a minimum, two) tracks, but require considerable space for "stabling." Taking all points into consideration, it will be seen that the "Facile" is, at least, as safe—if not safer—than a tricycle, for even when a large wheel is used, a sideways fall soon brings the foot to the ground, and, as it is easily mounted and dismounted, it practically meets the wishes of those riders who dislike the ordinary bicycle on account of the difficulty they experience in mounting. The "Facile" has no pretensions to compete with the modern racing machines, for it will be seen that it has extra friction at three points. Nevertheless, with a 36-in. wheel, a speed of ten miles an hour can be accomplished easily, and as the power can be applied with the whole weight of the rider, the action being practically vertical, a higher speed is possible with a little extra exertion. As a machine for learners, whether boys or middle-aged men, the "Facile" will, we should think, meet with much favour, and as the motion is easy, and the feeling of confidence great, many who now consider themselves too old to ride will be tempted to try their hands with a machine that offers healthy exercise with, virtually, no risk of a fall. At present, the machines are made in sizes ranging from 32-in. to 44-in.

MICHAEL ANGELO IN THE STUDIO.

Good and generous, leading his pupils and friends with kindness, comforting the unfortunate, giving dowries to poor girls, enriching his nephews, to whom he never gave less than three or four thousand crowns at a time—he was himself immovable in respect to presents, "which he always looked upon as so many 'ties,' which were irksome, and difficult to break." He used to live poorly enough, and to say apocryphes of this to Condé. "Although I am rich, I have always lived like a poor man." He was hard upon himself, and even wore dogskin gaiters upon his bare legs. He rarely admitted a friend to his table; when he was at work he was satisfied with a scrap of bread and a drop of wine, which he used to eat without breaking off from work. He lived in this frugal way up to the time when he began the last picture in the Sistine. Then he was an old man, he allowed himself a simple meal at the end of the day. Michael Angelo is so lofty that his hands could not express his great and awful thoughts." Generally he used to put his first idea hurriedly to paper, and afterwards take up each part in detail, or sometimes the whole, as may be seen in several of his designs, finished with the utmost minuteness. Vasari asserts that he used often to draw the same head ten or twelve times over before he was satisfied with it. Some of his studies are executed with so acute a touch that he was able to use them for models, as the bench marks in them show; but generally he used to make little models in wax, many of which are preserved. He would attack the marble without taking precise measurements, and found himself more than once out of his calculations thereby. He took very little sleep, and used often to get up in the night to work. He used to wear a sort of cardboard helmet, which he contrived to hold a light, and had the part on which he wanted to work was perfectly illuminated without any incumbrance to his hands. We possess several portraits of Michael Angelo. The minute accounts which his biographers supply, and which should seem childish in the case of any other man, enable us to picture him pretty precisely. He was of middle height, with broad shoulders, slender and well proportioned; of a dry, nervous temperament, his complexion was full of health and vigour, which was due as much to the regularity of his life as to nature; he had a round head, high temples, a broad square forehead with seven lines straight across it, and a nose, as well known, disfigured by a blow from the fist of Torrigiano; his lips were thin, the under one a little projecting, which is especially observable in the profile; his eyebrows were somewhat thick, eyes rather small than large, the colour of horn, with scintillating specks of yellow and blue; hair black, and beard of the same colour, rather ragged, and four or five inches long, and towed towards the end of his hair interspersed with many white hairs; his expression was agreeable, lively, and decided.

CELEBRITIES AT HOME.

M. CHALLEMEL-LACOUR AT ALBERT GATE.
At the first glance at M. Challemel-Lacour the visitor is struck by the extreme contrast between French ambassadors! It is not so long since we received a French ambassador speaking English with an absolutely perfect accent. The Marquis d'Harcourt was cited as the type of that section of the old French nobility which had made its peace with the Republic an attendant view; but the old man of Prolos had disappointed them all by his clinging to the white flag rather than the tricolor of victory; and the Marquis d'Harcourt, like most of the men of the September, has dropped back into the dim world about which there hangs a perpetual sound of cackles and the adhesive odour of incense. No greater contrast to M. d'Harcourt could be found than M. Lebon Say. As one was a ruler of the old time, so the other was essentially of the new; a political economist of advanced ideas—for France, that is to say; a round pleasanter with a happy aspect, a bon-vivant, a financier, an orator of singular clearness and simplicity. M. Say's discourses were never dull. He is essentially a man of the world, with clearly defined ideas on politics, finance, and commerce; but perfectly aware that ideas cannot always be carried out in their integrity, and that what may be called the "half a loaf principle" is not a bad one to work upon, as men and times go.

François Challemel-Lacour is of a radically different complexion. Political and publicist, he is above all things, a man of letters. More than any prominent man of letters in the French political life of the present day, he is the one who has followed a study of the French political life of the past century has brought the most to the attention of the world, with clearly defined ideas on politics, finance, and commerce; but perfectly aware that ideas cannot always be carried out in their integrity, and that what may be called the "half a loaf principle" is not a bad one to work upon, as men and times go.

At the first glance at M. Challemel-Lacour, he is a man of average size on ride a 35-in. wheel, and have his feet within touching distance of the ground. For this reason the "Facile" will become an important rival to the modern tricycles, which not only have the disadvantage of running on three (or at a minimum, two) tracks, but require considerable space for "stabling."

Taking all points into consideration, it will be seen that the "Facile" is, at least, as safe—if not safer—than a tricycle, for even when a large wheel is used, a sideways fall soon brings the foot to the ground, and, as it is easily mounted and dismounted, it practically meets the wishes of those riders who dislike the ordinary bicycle on account of the difficulty they experience in mounting.

The "Facile" has no pretensions to compete with the modern racing machines, for it will be seen that it has extra friction at three points. Nevertheless, with a 36-in. wheel, a speed of ten miles an hour can be accomplished easily, and as the power can be applied with the whole weight of the rider, the action being practically vertical, a higher speed is possible with a little extra exertion. As a machine for learners, whether boys or middle-aged men, the "Facile" will, we should think, meet with much favour, and as the motion is easy, and the feeling of confidence great, many who now consider themselves too old to ride will be tempted to try their hands with a machine that offers healthy exercise with, virtually, no risk of a fall. At present, the machines are made in sizes ranging from 32-in. to 44-in.

Probably no living statesman is more thoroughly abhorred by the Roman Church than the French Ambassador. Feeling keenly that the French Ambassador, who is the one selected by Fate to be associated, after his death, with the most celebrated names. Subsequently to the 4th September, 1870, M. Challemel-Lacour took a prominent part in public affairs as Prefect of the Rhône, and Commissioner Extraordinary of the Government of Defence—a post envied by difficulties of every kind, especially at Lyons. When he appeared after the war, among the Extreme Left, to the *Revue National*, the *Revue Moderne* (of which he became editor), to the *Republique Francaise*, and to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, on which he occupied a prominent position. In 1868 he founded together with M. Brison, Allain-Turgé, and Gambetta, the *Revue Politique*, undertook the editorship, and in consequence was punished for publishing the subscription lists for the monument to Bandin—of all obscure survivors the one selected by Fate to be associated, after his death, with the most celebrated names. Subsequently to the 4th September, 1870, M. Challemel-Lacour took a prominent part in public affairs as Prefect of the Rhône, and Commissioner Extraordinary of the Government of Defence—a post envied by difficulties of every kind, especially at Lyons. When he appeared after the war, among the Extreme Left, to the *Revue National*, the *Revue Moderne* (of which he became editor), to the *Republique Francaise*, and to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, on which he occupied a prominent position. In 1868 he founded together with M. Brison, Allain-Turgé, and Gambetta, the *Revue Politique*, undertook the editorship, and in consequence was punished for publishing the subscription lists for the monument to Bandin—of all obscure survivors the one selected by Fate to be associated, after his death, with the most celebrated names. Subsequently to the 4th September, 1870, M. Challemel-Lacour took a prominent part in public affairs as Prefect of the Rhône, and Commissioner Extraordinary of the Government of Defence—a post envied by difficulties of every kind, especially at Lyons. When he appeared after the war, among the Extreme Left, to the *Revue National*, the *Revue Moderne* (of which he became editor), to the *Republique Francaise*, and to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, on which he occupied a prominent position. In 1868 he founded together with M. Brison, Allain-Turgé, and Gambetta, the *Revue Politique*, undertook the editorship, and in consequence was punished for publishing the subscription lists for the monument to Bandin—of all obscure survivors the one selected by Fate to be associated, after his death, with the most celebrated names. Subsequently to the 4th September, 1870, M. Challemel-Lacour took a prominent part in public affairs as Prefect of the Rhône, and Commissioner Extraordinary of the Government of Defence—a post envied by difficulties of every kind, especially at Lyons. When he appeared after the war, among the Extreme Left, to the *Revue National*, the *Revue Moderne* (of which he became editor), to the *Republique Francaise*, and to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, on which he occupied a prominent position. In 1868 he founded together with M. Brison, Allain-Turgé, and Gambetta, the *Revue Politique*, undertook the editorship, and in consequence was punished for publishing the subscription lists for the monument to Bandin—of all obscure survivors the one selected by Fate to be associated, after his death, with the most celebrated names. Subsequently to the 4th September, 1870, M. Challemel-Lacour took a prominent part in public affairs as Prefect of the Rhône, and Commissioner Extraordinary of the Government of Defence—a post envied by difficulties of every kind, especially at Lyons. When he appeared after the war, among the Extreme Left, to the *Revue National*, the *Revue Moderne* (of which he became editor), to the *Republique Francaise*, and to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, on which he occupied a prominent position. In 1868 he founded together with M. Brison, Allain-Turgé, and Gambetta, the *Revue Politique*, undertook the editorship, and in consequence was punished for publishing the subscription lists for the monument to Bandin—of all obscure survivors the one selected by Fate to be associated, after his death, with the most celebrated names. Subsequently to the 4th September, 1870, M. Challemel-Lacour took a prominent part in public affairs as Prefect of the Rhône, and Commissioner Extraordinary of the Government of Defence—a post envied by difficulties of every kind, especially at Lyons. When he appeared after the war, among the Extreme Left, to the *Revue National*, the *Revue Moderne* (of which he became editor), to the *Republique Francaise*, and to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, on which he occupied a prominent position. In 1868 he founded together with M. Brison, Allain-Turgé, and Gambetta, the *Revue Politique*, undertook the editorship, and in consequence was punished for publishing the subscription lists for the monument to Bandin—of all obscure survivors the one selected by Fate to be associated, after his death, with the most celebrated names. Subsequently to the 4th September, 1870, M. Challemel-Lacour took a prominent part in public affairs as Prefect of the Rhône, and Commissioner Extraordinary of the Government of Defence—a post envied by difficulties of every kind, especially at Lyons. When he appeared after the war, among the Extreme Left, to the *Revue National*, the *Revue Moderne* (of which he became editor), to the *Republique Francaise*, and to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, on which he occupied a prominent position. In 1868 he founded together with M. Brison, Allain-Turgé, and Gambetta, the *Revue Politique*, undertook the editorship, and in consequence was punished for publishing the subscription lists for the monument to Bandin—of all obscure survivors the one selected by Fate to be associated, after his death, with the most celebrated names. Subsequently to the 4th September, 1870, M. Challemel-Lacour took a prominent part in public affairs as Prefect of the Rhône, and Commissioner Extraordinary of the Government of Defence—a post envied by difficulties of every kind, especially at Lyons. When he appeared after the war, among the Extreme Left, to the *Revue National*, the *Revue Moderne* (of which he became editor), to the *Republique Francaise*, and to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, on which he occupied a prominent position. In 1868 he founded together with M. Brison, Allain-Turgé, and Gambetta, the *Revue Politique*, undertook the editorship, and in consequence was punished for publishing the subscription lists for the monument to Bandin—of all obscure survivors the one selected by Fate to be associated, after his death, with the most celebrated names. Subsequently to the 4th September, 1870, M. Challemel-Lacour took a prominent part in public affairs as Prefect of the Rhône, and Commissioner Extraordinary of the Government of Defence—a post envied by difficulties of every kind, especially at Lyons. When he appeared after the war, among the Extreme Left, to the *Revue National*, the *Revue Moderne* (of which he became editor), to the *Republique Francaise*, and to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, on which he occupied a prominent position. In 1868 he founded together with M. Brison, Allain-Turgé, and Gambetta, the *Revue Politique*, undertook the editorship, and in consequence was punished for publishing the subscription lists for the monument to Bandin—of all obscure survivors the one selected by Fate to be associated, after his death, with the most celebrated names. Subsequently to the 4th September, 1870, M. Challemel-Lacour took a prominent part in public affairs as Prefect of the Rhône, and Commissioner Extraordinary of the Government of Defence—a post envied by difficulties of every kind, especially at Lyons. When he appeared after the war, among the Extreme Left, to the *Revue National*, the *Revue Moderne* (of which he became editor), to the *Republique Francaise*, and to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, on which he occupied a prominent position. In 1868 he founded together with M. Brison, Allain-Turgé, and Gambetta, the *Revue Politique*, undertook the editorship, and in consequence was punished for publishing the subscription lists for the monument to Bandin—of all obscure survivors the one selected by Fate to be associated, after his death, with the most celebrated names. Subsequently to the 4th September, 1870, M. Challemel-Lacour took a prominent part in public affairs as Prefect of the Rhône, and Commissioner Extraordinary of the Government of Defence—a post envied by difficulties of every kind, especially at Lyons. When he appeared after the war, among the Extreme Left, to the *Revue National*, the *Revue Moderne* (of which he became editor), to the *Republique Francaise*, and to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, on which he occupied a prominent position. In 1868 he founded together with M. Brison, Allain-Turgé, and Gambetta, the *Revue Politique*, undertook the editorship, and in consequence was punished for publishing the subscription lists for the monument to Bandin—of all obscure survivors the one selected by Fate to be associated, after his death, with the most celebrated names. Subsequently to the 4th September, 1870, M. Challemel-Lacour took a prominent part in public affairs as Prefect of the Rhône, and Commissioner Extraordinary of the Government of Defence—a post envied by difficulties of every kind, especially at Lyons. When he appeared after the war, among the Extreme Left, to the *Revue National*, the *Revue Moderne* (of which he became editor), to the *Republique Francaise*, and to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, on which he occupied a prominent position. In 1868 he founded together with M. Brison, Allain-Turgé, and Gambetta, the *Revue Politique*, undertook the editorship, and in consequence was punished for publishing the subscription lists for the monument to Bandin—of all obscure survivors the one selected by Fate to be associated, after his death, with the most celebrated names. Subsequently to the 4th September, 1870, M. Challemel-Lacour took a prominent part in public affairs as Prefect of the Rhône, and Commissioner Extraordinary of the Government of Defence—a post envied by difficulties of every kind, especially at Lyons. When he appeared after the war, among the Extreme Left, to the *Revue National*, the *Revue Moderne* (of which he became editor), to the *Republique Francaise*, and to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, on which he occupied a prominent position. In 1868 he founded together with M. Brison, Allain-Turgé, and Gambetta, the *Revue Politique*, undertook the editorship, and in consequence was punished for publishing the subscription lists for the monument to Bandin—of all obscure survivors the one selected by Fate to be associated, after his death, with the most celebrated names. Subsequently to the 4th September, 1870, M. Challemel-Lacour took a prominent part in public affairs as Prefect of the Rhône, and Commissioner Extraordinary of the Government of Defence—a post envied by difficulties of every kind, especially at Lyons. When he appeared after the war, among the Extreme Left, to the *Revue National*, the *Revue Moderne* (of which he became editor), to the *Republique Francaise*, and to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, on which he occupied a prominent position. In 1868 he founded together with M. Brison, Allain-Turgé, and Gambetta, the *Revue Politique*, undertook the editorship, and in consequence was punished for publishing the subscription lists for the monument to Bandin—of all obscure survivors the one selected by Fate to be associated, after his death, with the most celebrated names. Subsequently to the 4th September, 1870, M. Challemel-Lacour took a prominent part in public affairs as Prefect of the Rhône, and Commissioner Extraordinary of the Government of Defence—a post envied by difficulties of every kind, especially at Lyons. When he appeared after the war, among the Extreme Left, to the *Revue National*, the *Revue Moderne* (of which he became editor), to the *Republique Francaise*, and to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, on which he occupied a prominent position. In 1868 he founded together with M. Brison, Allain-Turgé, and Gambetta, the *Revue Politique*, undertook the editorship, and in consequence was punished for publishing the subscription lists for the monument to Bandin—of all obscure survivors the one selected by Fate to be associated, after his death, with the most celebrated names. Subsequently to the 4th September, 1870, M. Challemel-Lacour took a prominent part in public affairs as Prefect of the Rhône, and Commissioner Extraordinary of the Government of Defence—a post envied by difficulties of every kind, especially at Lyons. When he appeared after the war, among the Extreme Left, to the *Revue National*, the *Revue Moderne* (of which he became editor), to the *Republique Francaise*, and to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, on which he occupied a prominent position. In 1868 he founded together with M. Brison, Allain-Turgé, and Gambetta, the *Revue Politique*, undertook the editorship, and in consequence was punished for publishing the subscription lists for the monument to Bandin—of all obscure survivors the one selected by Fate to be associated, after his death, with the most celebrated names. Subsequently to the 4th September, 1870, M. Challemel-Lacour took a prominent part in public affairs as Prefect of the Rhône, and Commissioner Extraordinary of the Government of Defence—a post envied by difficulties of every kind, especially at Lyons. When he appeared after the war, among the Extreme Left, to the *Revue National*, the *Revue Moderne* (of which he became editor), to the *Republique Francaise*, and to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, on which he occupied a prominent position. In 1868 he founded together with M. Brison, Allain-Turgé, and Gambetta, the *Revue Politique*, undertook the editorship, and in consequence was punished for publishing the subscription lists for the monument to Bandin—of all obscure survivors the one selected by Fate to be associated, after his death, with the most celebrated names. Subsequently to the 4th September, 1870, M. Challemel-Lacour took a prominent part in public affairs as Prefect of the Rhône, and Commissioner Extraordinary of the Government of Defence—a post envied by difficulties of every kind, especially at Lyons. When he appeared after the war, among the Extreme Left, to the *Revue National*, the *Revue Moderne* (of which he became editor), to the *Republique Francaise*, and to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, on which he occupied a prominent position. In 1868 he founded together with M. Brison, Allain-Turgé, and Gambetta, the *Revue Politique*, undertook the editorship, and in consequence was punished for publishing the subscription lists for the monument to Bandin—of all obscure survivors the one selected by Fate to be associated, after his death, with the most celebrated names. Subsequently to the 4th September, 1870, M. Challemel-Lacour took a prominent part in public affairs as Prefect of the Rhône, and Commissioner Extraordinary of the Government of Defence—a post envied by difficulties of every kind, especially at Lyons. When he appeared after the war, among the Extreme Left, to the *Revue National*, the *Revue Moderne* (of which he became editor), to the *Republique Francaise*, and to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, on which he occupied a prominent position. In 1868 he founded together with M. Brison, Allain-Turg